

nothing from West Indian examples of the species in the collection of the British Museum.

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace and rostrum,	35½	75
Breadth of carapace, about	17½	37.5
Length of a chelipede, nearly	35	74
Length of first ambulatory leg,	34	72

Picroceroides, n. gen.

The carapace is narrow and rounded behind, it is constricted behind the orbits, which are tubular and project laterally as in *Macrocaeloma*; the width at the orbits about equals the greatest width of the carapace at the branchial regions. The orbits have a long præocular and a short postocular spine, and are emarginate above and below. The rostral spines are slender, divergent, and widely separated at the base. The post-abdomen is seven-jointed in both sexes, and is transversely ridged in the male; the ridges correspond to similar elevations on the sternum, they are rounded and separated by deep depressions. The epistoma is transverse. The antennular fossettes are small, deep and well defined; the antennæ have the basal joint (as in *Pericera* and *Macrocaeloma*) very considerably enlarged, and armed on its exterior surface with a keel or crest placed immediately below the next joint, but the spine of the distal margin of this joint is obsolete and represented merely by a small tubercle; the following joints of the antennæ are slender, and the first mobile joint is partly concealed by the rostral spine. The exterior maxillipedes are small, with the merus-joints distally truncated, and with the antero-external angles rounded and the antero-internal angles emarginate. The chelipedes are moderately elongated and rather slender, with the palms slightly compressed, and more than twice as long as broad; dactyli with an intermarginal hiatus at base. The ambulatory legs are very slender and of moderate length, with the joints subcylindrical, without spines; dactyli nearly straight.

This genus is intermediate in position between *Pericera* and *Macrocaeloma*; from the former it is distinguished by the absence of lateral marginal spines of the carapace and the great lateral projection of the orbits, from the latter by the form and development of the rostral and orbital spines and by the absence of the distal spines of the basal antennal joints.

It might with almost equal propriety be regarded as a subgenus of one or the other of these genera.

Picroceroides tubularis, n. sp. (Pl. X. fig. 1).

The carapace is moderately convex, much longer than broad, but little dilated at the branchial regions. The interfrontal space is concave, the gastric regions somewhat